MRELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

LAY DELECATIONS IN THE METHODIST CHEP'CH.

Among the topics of interest which the approach ing General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held at Chicago next May, will discuss will be the question of lay delegation. Petitions in favor of the measure were submitted at its quadrennial session held at Buffalo in 1860, and after an elaborate discussion the bishops and members of that body expressed their willingness to open the doors of the legislative councils of the Church to the laity whenever a majority of the the Church to the laity whenever a majority of the members of the denomination asked for admission. The friends of the denomination asked for admission. The friends of the movement immediately instincted measures to have an expression of the popular will, and the question was put to a vote within the bounds of the annual conferences. The result showed that a large majority were adverse to the proposed campe, and it was so reported at the meeting of the General Conference dield in Philadelphia in 1864. The advocates of the reform claimed that as the vote was taken while the country was plunged into war, the vote was not a correct representation of the popular zaind. Accordingly the Methodist, an ably edited journal, devoted to the special advocacy of lay representation, and a number of leading journals renewed the discussion with increased zeal. The Christian Advocate, of this city, is very conservative on this subject, and an article recently appeared in it severely reprimanding Bishops Simpson and Kingsley for the active part they took in advocating the desirability of admitting laymen to the legislative councils of the Church. If the friends of the measure do not succeed in effecting this proposed change at the approaching session of the General Conference, they confidently assert that the time is not far distant when the republican principle will be incorporated into the polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

STATISTICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

[From the Pall Mall (English) Gazette.] (From the Pall Mall (English) Gazette.)
So much has been said lately respecting the relative numbers of the members of the several demoninations of Christians, and so much very loose assertion on the subject is daily hazarded that the following is submitted as founded, at least, on competent authorities. It comprises those parts of the world which may be comprehended under the general term Christendom—Europe, America and Australia. The Christians of Asia and Africa, and those of Polynesia, are omitted, because, although taken together they amount to a very conand Australia. The Christendom—Europe, America and Australia. The Christians of Asia and Africa, and those of Polynesia, are omitted, because, although taken together they amount to a very considerable number, statistical details are wanting. For the United Kingdom no regular computation is available. In default of anything more automatic, Archishop Manning's conjectural estimate of "six million Catholics, more or less," is assumed to be well founded. For our colonies the materials are a little more trustworthy. For the United States the calculation of Dr. G. B. Smith, reproduced in the American and English newspapers of recent date, has been borrowed. For Europe in general, the humbers given in the "Almanach de Gotha," founded on official data, have been for the most part adopted. It is scarcely necessary to add that all such enumerations must be received with large allowances in many respects, but especially in all such enumerations must be received with large allowances in many respects, but especially in this—that in all countries where an established church exists, all those who have not publicly embraced some other confession are set down as belonging to it. It has not been thought worth while to encumber the catalogue by the insertion of the numbers of extremely small minorities; as, for instance, the few scattered Roman Catholies in Scandinavia or Protestants in Belgium and Italy.

.178,350,000 96,050,000 10,500,000 The inhabitants of German race and language in the three divisions described as Prussia and North Germany, Southwestern Germany, and Austria, may be roughly estimated at 18,500,000 Roman Catholics and 24,500,000 Protestants.

THE RETURN OF REV. NEWMAN HALL TO ENGLAND.

An English paper of a late date says:-An English paper of a late date says:—

A public meeting was held on Friday night in Surrey Chapel, London, to give a hearty welcome to the Rev. Newman Hall, L.L. D., on his return from America. The chapel was crowded. Several of the leading members of the congregation delivered appeaches, and an address of welcome was read by Mr. Wedd. The chairman then presented Mr. Hall with a £500 Bank of England note, as a Christmas box from she attendants at the chapel. In response Mr. Hall gave a sketch of his recent tour in the United States. Three universities had conferred the title of doctor upon him, but is England he preferred remaining plain Newman nonversities had conterred the title of doctor upon him, but in England he preferred remaining plain Newman Hail. At private interviews with the President, Mr. Seward and other statesmen, he spoke of the good feeting which was entertained towards America by the middle and working classes in England. One object of his visit was to collect funds towards the erection of a new phurch. Towards this there was a sum of £500 already in the hands of some geutlemen at New York, and that would go towards the erection of a Lincoln memorial cower to the building. In Canada he had also been presented with a sum of £95 12s. towards a memorial window. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the national anthem.

ELOQUENT EXTRACTS FROM A RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

A controversy between Archbishop Purcell and the Bov. Thomas Vickers, in Cincinnati, has been going on for some time. There are five columns "Archbishop Purcell to the Reverend Thomas Vickors" in this week's Catholic Telegraph. The Archbishop opens with this telerably comprehensive paragraph:

Archbishop opens with this tolerably comprehensive paragraph:

Rov. Mr. Vickers occupied two columns and a quarter of the Cincinnati Gatele, December 31, with a final rejoinder to the undersigned. It will take many a final rejoinder to the undersigned. It will take many a final rejoinder to the undersigned. It will take many a final rejoinder to the gentleman can convince any man of sease that he has answered the Archbishop. To use one of his favorite vulgarism, his last "eruption" or "expectoration," however fout the stomach or deep the sempoil from which it rises, may be characteristic of the man or savory to his sympathizers, but it is mere werbige without reason, trath or argument. His tiresome repositions must be an apology for mine, which I hope will not be found tiresome.

Then he divides the communication into "expectorations" numbered from the "first expectorations" up to the "seventeenth expectoration." The parenthesis in the following is pretty good for the Archbishop:

Tou falsely assert that Hebrew was a forbidden study. Not is, St. Jerome's day; not in Luther's or in any other's. Reuchlist, nicknamed Smoke, as you have been fortune-teller or gypsy, and I Porcellos (and this pame was given to one of the ancients for a noble exhots of Germany, France and Italy and became as eminestly learned man in one of the dark ages.

Our life is before the world. You represent us with calumnies; we asswer with facts. You flung a wanton insult-into the faces of all orthodox Christians, proving yourself as much of a persecutor as you dared be, in a public address. But for this you would, in all probability, have never heard from me who, as far as I am aware, have never seen, and who do not know you. I waste ne mideight of in answering you; your gas would afford light enough if I required it. It my a requer.

A theological seminary for colored men was opened in Richmond, Va., on the lat of September st, under the auspices of the National Theologtoal Institute. Its offices of instruction are filled by the Rev. Mesers. Colver and Ryland. It has already received about fifteen ministers and candidates for the ministry, besides a goodly number of freedmen, who are seeking general culture. The number of students in the Rochester Theological Seminary the present year is fiftyt-wo; in the University one hundred and six. Rev. Dr. Cutting has resigned his professorship in the University to enter upon his work as Secretary of the Educational Commission.

lional Commission.

Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of San Francisco, Cal., and will leave for his new field of labor pext booth.

nonth.
There are in Maine thirteen Baptist associations, fontsining 267 churches, with an aggregate of 9,996 members and 177 ordained ministers. A sw of the churches are large, as Nobleborough, rith 419 members; Second St. George, 381; Free treet, Portland, 360; First Portland, 331; East-

on superticut there are seven associations, ing 112 churches, with an aggregate of pembers and 81 pastors; eight churches the than 400 members each. These are—

First New Haven, with 797 members; First Hartford, with 729; Second Suffield, 621; Union, Myssic River, 597; Hartford South, 590; Second Dan-Bury, 450; First Waterford, 410, and First Kew London, so your hundred wembers each bury.

London, so your hundred combers each, and seventeen with between two and three hundred each. The amount spect for missionary efforts in the State during the last y. Was \$2,365.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Peabody Memorial Church.
This church, in Georgetown, Mass., erected as a memorial to the mother of George Peabody by her son, was dedicated on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Peabody, who was present when the corner stone was laid in September, 1866, was not able to attend the dedication. A letter from him was read, bearing date London, October 18, 1867, was read, bearing date London, October 18, 1891, and addressed to the members of the orthodex. Congregational church in Georgstown. After stating that his sister, his "faithful coadjutor" in in the enterprise, had informed him that the church had been satisfactorily completed, he

adds:

In the building of the church we had a twofold object; first, its consecration to the memory of our beloved mother, and second, its dedication to the worship of Almighty God in its simple purity, according to the Evangelical faith, as acknowledged and accepted by our dear mother and as recognized by the orthodex Congreder and as a consequent of the completion. dear mother and as recognized by the orthodox Congre-gational churches of New England. On the completion of the building its use will be legally conveyed to you and your successors, in trust, subject to the following

of the ouliding its use will be legally conveyed to you and your successors, in trust, subject to the following conditions:—

1. It shall always be called "the Memorial church," and known as such, and it is our desire and hope that the memory of our mother, thus associated, may be perpetuated as long as the structure shall stand.

2. It must be devoted to religious and structly moral purposes only, excluding forever all lectures, discussions or controversies on political or other subjects at the house of God and a memorial of the dead; and I trust that the principles therefrom promulgated will be those of universal benevennes and of genuine Christian for-bearance and charity.

3. The person select of for your minister must be one who in every respect conforms to the discipline, principles and faith of the orthodox Congregational churches before mentioned, and shall cordinity accept of the creed of this church.

4. The tablets commemorative of our mother and of your former pastor, the late Rev. Isaac Braman, must be carefully preserved and the inscription kept legible.

The building and everything appertaining to the premises must also be kept in perfect order and ropair forever. It now remains for you to dedicate it to the service of that God who, I trust, will receive homage of countless generations of your posterity, I am, with great regard and esteem, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

The dedicatory services took place after the

The dedicatory services took place after the reading of this letter. A hymn written for the occasion by Mr. John G. Whittier was then read by Rev. George W. Campbell, of Bradford, and sang by the choir. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. M. P. Braman, D. D. Rev. Dr. John Pike offered the consecrating prayer.

The church is constructed of face brick, ornamented with freestone trimmings. The bell, a large one, was sent by Mr. Peabody from England, and bears the following inscription:—"Presented by George and Judith to the Memorial church, Georgetown, Mass., erected by them in memory of their mother, Judith Peabody, born within the limits of that town in 1770."

EPISCOPAL.

At the laying of the foundation stone of a new church in Old Brentford, England, recently, the Bishop of Tennessee is reported in the English papers to have responded for the clergy:-

Bishop of Tennessee is reported in the English papers to have responded for the clergy:

He dilated upon the the intimate relations that must always exist between the Established Church of England and that of America. He believed that there was for, all the world over, a bedy of more faistful, errnest, bard Working men than the bishops and clergymen of the thurch of England, and that the blessing of Heaven and signally rested upon their labors and had borne rich fruit both in reference to the material and spiritual prosperity of the mother country. On a very recent occasion it had befallen him to not as one of the secretaries pro tem, to the Bishop of Oxford, and they could gather some idea of the labors of the Episcopal office in England when he told them that both he and another secretary wore busily engaged for hours in writing letters from the bishop's dictation, while the bishop himself. He had also had the bonn of staying with the Bishop of London, and he desired to bear is humble testimony to the zeal and industry of their diocean. The Bishop of London, and he desired to bear is humble testimony to the zeal and industry of their diocean. The Bishop of London was one who recognized authority everywhere, and cheerfully encouraged all whom he anywhere found doing their Massler's work with singleness of heart, even if he did not discover in them an exact colonadence of thought and belief on all points. The manner in which their bishop fullished the duties of his high office reminded him of the answer that a little girl once made in reference to that petition in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done upon earth as in heaven," She said that it meant doing it without asking any questions, and it was just in that way that their bishop had done his work—boldly, earnestly, attrajubitowardly and without asking any questions. The Bishop proceeded to point out that the syngem of purely secular education was fraught with danger to the best interests of the nation, and he warned his hasifyst that they should never overlo

were in favor of; but he prayed them not in this respect to follow the example of America.

The vestry of St. Stephen's parish, of which the Rev. Dr. Price is rector, have leased the church place of worship recently occupied by the Reformed Dutch congregation, Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson's, in Twenty-first street, butween Fifth and Sixth avenues. The services of the new congregation commenced here on the first Sunday in the New Year.

New Year.

A new Episcopal church is about to be established on or near Fifth avenue. This movement is under the direction of Rev. Dr. Howland and Rev. Thomas K. Conrad, and is a part of the parochial work of the Church of the Holy Apostles. Services are held for the present in the chapel of Rutgers College.

The Rev. J. E. Homans has resigned St. John's church, Cincinnati, and accepted the charge of the Church of the Mediator, in Lexington avenue, in this city.

LUTHERAS.

The following high tribute to the Lutheran Church is paid by a Presbyterian clergymen in a

Church is paid by a Presbyterian clorgymen in a Pennsylvania newspaper:—

This venerable church, the mother of the Pretestant family, and embracing in her own communion thirty-five millions of souls, has come to the three hundred and fiftieth auniversary of her birth and entered upon her sevonth jubiles year. The Lutheran church has placed the world under bonds of gratitude by giving it a rich religious literature, grand ménuments of philosophy and learning and by nobig preserving and perpetuating a pure theology. And at this time she spreads her wings over a larger area than all the trotestant churches seides. Fifty years ago the number of her ministers and churches and communicants was small. Now her communion embraces four hundred thousand within the States, her ministers and churches have been correspondingly multiplied, her colleges and seminaries largely increased, her publications so augmented as to give a literature to all the elements within her communion. She is indeed, one of the evangelizing agencies of the world, and especially adapted by her communion. She is indeed, one of the increasing German, Danish, Scandinavian and kindred elements which are rapidly swelling our population.

METHODIST.

The Manchester (England) Guardian reports the death of the Rev. Dr. Hannah, the well known Wesleyan minister. Dr. Hannah was born at Linceln on the 3d of November, 1792, and at the time of his death he had consequently just entered on his seventy-sixth year. In 1834 he became theological totor at the Wesleyan Training Institution at Oxton. In 1842 he was removed to the college at Didsbury, where he remained as theological tator till he became a supernumerary at the last conference in June. In the year that he was removed to Didsbury he was elected president of the conference (London), and he was again president in 1851, when the conference met at Newcastle-upon-Type. He was secretary of that assembly in the years 1840, 1841, 1849, 1860, and 1854 to 1858. On two occasions he represented the Wesleyan conference, once with the Rev. R. Rece, and the second time with Dr. J. F. Jobson, before the American General Conference. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of "the legal hundred." Dr. Hannah fifty years ago, and a son, the Rev. Dr. J. Hannah, warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, who was Bampton Lecturer a few years since. The reverence gentleman died on Sunday. Wesleyan minister. Dr. Hannah was born at Lin-

PRESBYTERIAN.

In the churches at Troy, Illinois, and Putnam in the churches at Troy, lilhous, and Pulnam-ville, Indiana, seasons of deep religious interest are enjoyed. In the former place twelve and in the latter ten have been received into the church. At Buchanao, Michigan, a revival is in progress connected with the dnion meetings of the Mutha-dists, United Brottern and Presbyterians. In the Synod of Illineis there are mining-eight

churches and cinaty nine ministers; most of the churches are applied with the ministrations of the Gospel and enjoy an encouraging degree of specius Eight in the Presbytery of Alton, six in Saharahaman and Mahash, have had special revivals of religion the past

year.

The Greenwich street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, was recently organized, and consists of twenty-eight members. Rev. W. Hutton, ordained some months since by the Fodrich Presbytery of Philadelphia as an evangelist, is the paster of this church.

church.
The settlement of Derry, N. H., in 1719, marked the introduction of Presbyterianism in New England. Presbyterian ministers had been obliged before this to assemble informally, no organization existing.

There are at present nine churches in the Boston Presbytery, including one about reorganizing at Lawrence, Mass.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Catholic Sunday School Union. The first annual report of the Catholic Sunday School Union, of this city, has been published From it we learn that eighteen of the thirty-six Catholic churches of this city are represented in this Union, the registered number of children in attendance being about twenty-five thousand. This does not include any of the schools taught by the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity, nor the schools of the eighteen other parishes in New York. From information in possession of the Union it is estimated that the number of children regularly receiving religious instruction in the Catholic Sunday schools is not less than 45,000, or over one-third the total number of children from five to fifteen years of age in this metropolis. Classes for colored children have been formed in St. Ann's, St. Anthony's, St. Vincent de Paul's and other churches and are meeting with great success. this Union, the registered number of children in

Corruption at Rome. The Italie has the following about corruption at

Cardinal Patrizi has issued an edict, preceded by a letter addressed to the Cardinal by the Pope himself. His Holiness deplores the corruption of the Romans, who are guily of three great sins—continual blashemy, disregard of holidays and direspect in the churches. In order to prevent such scandals the Pope directs that the old penal laws sud the very severe ones of Leo KII should be put in force. The Cardinal's edict promulgates the punishments to be inflicted on those who should be proved by two respectable persons to have uttered one or more blashemies; to have worked on holidays—the masters being made responsible in the latter case for their mon; to have behaved disrespectfully in church. The last paragraph is more especially incored against femal s, who are to be prevented from wearing short dresses. They are also required to appear in church with veils; but the veil, which is to be substituted for the modern small hat, is not to be converted into a new ornament for the head, which is to be modestly covered.

A beautiful new chapel at St. Emillan's Or-

A beautiful new chapel at St. Emilian's Or-phan Asylum, Milwaukee, Wis., has just been dedicated.

The official "Catholic Directory" for the year 1868, published permissa superiorium, has made its appearance. It gives, as usual, a statistical summary of the Church in England, Wales and Scotland, and there is, considering our numbers in Great Britain, a considerable increase in the ciergy, churches, chapeis, convents and monasteries since lastly year. The total number of bishops is, of course, the same—namely, one archbishop and twelve bishops (besides three retired bishops) in England, and four bishops in Scotland. The number of priests in Great Britain amounts to 1,639, against 1,608 last year; the number of churches and chapels are 1,283, against 1,207 when the last directory was published; the convents of women are now 227 in number, whereas last year there were 220; and lastly the monasteries number 67, against 63 last year. Total increase:—31 priests, 76 churches and chapels, seven convents of women and four monasteries of men. It ought, however, to be borne in mind that of the 76 churches or chapels, which are more this year than last, about a dozen are private chapels of convents or of various individuals; also of the four increase in the number of monasteries, three are merely houses in which two or three of the regular clergy dwell together for missionary work; the fourth is the new Dominican priory at Havertock Hill. in Great Britain, a considerable increase in the two or three of the regular clergy dwell together for missionary work; the fourth is the new Dominican priory at Haveratock Hill. In the convents or religious houses of women the increase has been very great during the last few years; but it has been altogether, or with very few exceptions, among the non-cloistered, or active orders, such as Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Morey and the like. The cloistered or contemplative orders hardly seem to increase at all, or very slightly, in this country; but for nuns to conduct schools for the upper and middle classes as well as to superintend poor schools, houses of refuge, and the like, the demand is far greater than the supply. The following is a summary of Catholic statistics for England, Scotland and Wales, during the last three years:—

Churches and Keligious Commu-Con-

Rev. J. L. McNair, on the last Sunday of the old year, bade farewell to the people of Stone Ridge, N. Y., among whom he has been laboring about a dozen years. He goes to the mission of the old North church, on Fulton street, under the auspices of the Collegiate church of this city. For some time past measures have been matur-ing for the erection of a Reformed church in the

REFORMED.

southerly portion of Newark. It is now announced that the enterprise will at once be undertaken, and a church edifice erected, at an estimated ex-

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS GENERALLY.

was recently given in this city by the social committee of the Third Unitarian Church. The performance consisted of the drama of "The Jacob-ite," the farce of "Popping the Question" and

ite," the farce of "Popping the Question" and other novelties.

The festival of the Holy Virgin of Guadaloupe was celebrated at Seville, Spain, on Decomber 12, with great pomp. Archbishop Labastide, of Mexico, preached on the occasion. The Cardinal Archbishop of Seville officiated.

The Compregationalist and Recorder regards the selection of Judge Thomas, a democrat for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachasetts, as "a most strange nomination" and make:—"Is it salubrious, is it tolerable, is it for the encouragement of good things and good men, and for the repression of treason and vice and all wickedness, that such a son of Massachusetts—her one copperhead in Congress—should be invested with her highest judicial honors?" Of course the nomination did not stand.

NEW JERSEY.

Communipaw.

Ton Stock Tares.—Daring the past week there arrived at the stock yards 181 cars, containing 1,105 cattle, 10,277 hogs and 4,935 sheep. Slaughtered at the abattoirs during the week, 150 cattle, 9,000 hogs and 3,000 sheep.

THE MAYOR ON THE SUNDAY LAW.—Mayor Peddie has issued a notice to saloon keepers that he expects them to comply with the Sunday liquor ordinance, and adda, "Should they fall to do so, my duty is plain." The "Should they fail to do so, my duty is plain." The Mayor also states that unless his manifesto is heeded he will enforce the law. There is great rejoicing is the temperance community, and the advocates of the enforcement of the law are satisfied that they have gained a decided victory. At the late charter election the mass of the temperance people cast their ballots against hisyor Peddie, the republicas candidate, and he narrowly escaped detest, owing to the fact that he gave but little attention to the petitions for the enforcement of this law. The Mayor during his term of effice has found himself between Soylia and Charyodia, so that, move which way he might, there was heparity. While satisfying the temperance element, though under pressure, he has alleanted from his party the powerful German element, who hold the balance of power in the clay.

THE NEWARK SPIRITUALISTS AGAIN.

Condition of Airs. Reeves.

The condition of this woman since her confinement in the State Asylum is a sad commentary on that fenaticism which the ghouls have disseminated to the ruin of their which the ghouls have disseminated to the ruin of their dupes. Yesterday she exhibited indications of returning reason, and she is becoming more composed. During the first week in her new quarters she evinced great engerness to indulge in her old, vagaries, and it was only by the numest vigiliance and rigor that she was prevented from repeating the exhibition which shocked the Newark public. She peristed that she had a glorious mission to faill of heating the cick in the institution. Repeated attempts were made by her to humanus the institution, distribution in her usual strain. The amountcomptate that she is the possessor of all knowledge, the appears to think will gails some beneficiarities for her win the physician and official, the rigor and retires it the near hours, can beautiff, dresses example only need, and overthe faithfully the distribute of the boars. Her chief consistent

possessing only an average amount of intelligence.

With never tive mental families and a temperament susceptible of at, or emotions it is ratural to presume that she fell as easy proy to the delutions of the final whose only inh. once on society is that they subject the average first law and bequeath an inheritance of chaos which proves a curse to be easy ration that tolerates them. There is overy reasy a to hope for the recovery of Mrs. Reeves.

THE FASHIONS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Pashionable Receptions-What Aunlytical Chemistry May Lead to-Steel and Gold Ornaments-Louis XVI. Headdresses-New and Elegant Tollets-Pearl Necklaces with Diamond Clasps-Home Costumes-New Hats-American Taste Setting the Styles in Europe-The Pope and Ladles' Garments. Pauls, Jan. 3, 1868.

Mme. Conneau's (wife of the Emperor's physician) Wednesdays continue the rendezvous of the most famed artists, while Princess Bonaparte's Tuesdays are the resort of the learned. Since Parisian young ladies have left the bosom of the Church for the lap of the University, and the Empress' nieces have become pupils at the Sarbonne, no scientific difficulties are considered insurmountable by the aristocracy. Experiments on chemistry and the analysis of substances are so much in vogue that I greatly fear all our toilet artifices will be brought to light, our bloom will be called nothing but crimson paint, the down on our cheeks white chalk, and our plastic qualities disgraced by the stigma of wadding.

Many dangerous bodies will be amalgamated under the external form of young dandies, and the analysis of substances may prove an imperious necessity of existence.

Meanwhile the acquisition of steel and gold is a perfect mania. It is worn on everything, even at balls, where fancy ornaments are as much in fashion as gems of the first water. Ornaments of steel dust on gilt look like diamonds set in gold and glitter more than many precious stones. The favorite earrings are loops of steel hung in a large ring, and the Magyar aigrette is a steel and gold bird of paradise placed on the left side, above

Louis XVI, headdresses are already universally worn; the Junon and the frigate of olden times, both architectural edifices of hair, are the most

both architectural edifices of hair, are the most admired and the most difficult to accomplish. The so-called backcomb is now worn on the top of the head, nearer the forehead than the chignon.

One of the loveliest toflets worn as yet was Mrs. Penniman's, at a concert given by her, when her daughter, an excellent pianist, was no less tastefully attired. Mrs. Penimann's robe was made of silver gray silk, round the train of which were festoons, and in the centre of each a worked bouquet of wheat ears, joined by bows of lace. She wore on the corsage a fichu Marie Antoinette and gold and steel ornaments.

Miss Penimann was in white taffeta, with black broche bouquets, a ceinture of searlet velvet, lav-

Miss Penimann was in white taffeta, with black broche bouquets, a ceinture of scarlet velvet, having a rosette in front and behind. Wide velvet ends hung from the front rosette, and forming ladder-like loops on the sides, were caught up at the other extremity to the rosette on the back, thus figuring loose banderolles.

Mrs. Ronalds was in a rich white satin, trimmed en tablier, with spirals of magnificent lace. Her necklace was made of five rows of magnificent pearls joined at equal distances by diamond clasps. Satin morning robes are now being quifted in relief. Sky blue thus worked with gold thread are the most costly. Opera cloaks are being made in the same style. The only objection to these very rich home toilets is that the furniture and hangings of the boudoirs in which they are worn are seldom in keeping with so much display, and attire of this kind necessitates a total renewal of fixtures.

attire of this kind necessitates a total renewal of fixtures.

The new bonnets are called berets. They are round pulls or bouillons of velvet in front and a kind of cock's comb above the chignon behind, in the centre of which a satin rosette with long ends; they are not unlike a pair of bellows.

American ladies at present in Europe are creating a sensation. Everything now in the millinery and dressmaking line is L'Americaine.

The Echo de Nice, in reviewing the grand ball at the opening of the Casino de Nice on the 27th ultimo, says, as a rule, the Americans were the handsomest and most tastefully dressed ladies in the room. Mention is made of the following costumes:—

miss ringues, New Oreans, wore a purple satin trimmed with white lace, looped up in front with a diamond butterfly; diamond ornaments. Miss Russell, Connectiout, a very beautiful blunde in white illusion; blue trimming; hair hang-ing en masse. She was considered the belle of the evening.

the evening.

Miss Reynolds, New York, tea green silk with white lace peplum; hair dressed as a crown.

Two brides were Mrs. Colonel Ludwig, Charleston, blonde blue silk trimmed with silver lace, is

hair diamond powdered; done very high; pearl ornaments.

Miss Scaforth, Washington, pink illusion with white satin overskirt; hair en masse; pearl orna-

ments. Miss Jerome, New York, white silk, La Pompa-

Miss Jerome, New York, white silk, La Pompadour, trimmed with scarlet satia le militaire; hair in a crown; diamond ornaments.

Miss Riggs, New York, green satio, white lace, looped with jewelled bugs, butterflies, &c.; hair done very high.

His Holiness the Pope has got into a difficulty on the subject of ladies dress, which affords him much uneasiness. I find in the Italian journals that Cardinal Patrizi has issued an edict, preceded by a letter addressed to the Cardinal by the Pope himself. His Holiness deplores the corruption of the Romans, who are guilty of three great sins—continual blasphemy, disregard of holidays and disrespect in the churches. In order to prevent such scandals the Pope directs that the old penal laws, and the very severe ones of Leo XII, should be put in force. The Cardinal's edict promulgates the punishments to be inflicted on those who should be proved by two respectable persons to have uttered one or more blasphemies; to have worked on holidays—the masters being made responsible in the latter case for their men; to have behaved disrespectfully in church. The last paragraph is more especially directed against females, who are to be prevented from wearing short dresses. They are also required to appear in church with voils; but the veil, which is to be substituted for the modern small hat, is not to be converted into a new ornament for the head, which is to be modestly covered.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND STATE STREASURER OF GEORGIA.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND STATE ITREASURER OF GEORGIA.

(From the Atlanta New Era (radical), Jan. 14)

We publish General Orders No. 5, from General Meade, removing Governor Charles J. Jenkins from the office of Previsional Governor of the State of Georgia, and appointing in his stead Brevet Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel thirty-third United States infantry. General Ruger was born in the State of New York, but removed to Wisconsin at an early age, from which State he was appointed to West Point. He graduated at this school in 1864, and was assigned to the corps of engineers as brevet second heutenant, which position he resigned April 1, 1866, and commenced the practice of law, which he consisted with marked success until he was again seeded in the army of the United States. Upon the breaking out of the late war be entered the United States cervice as colonel in the Third Wisconsin regiment, and served through all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac up to the time that General Hooker assumed the command. He was then transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, under command of Georgia George H. Thomas. He served with distinction, both as division and brigade commander, in the Sastern and Western armies; was appointed brigadier general of volunteers November 30, 1862; brevetted major general of volunteers November 30, 1864, and March 2, 1867, was made brevet brigadier general in the regular army. At the close of the war General Ruger was assigned to the command of North Carolina, which he retained until about August, 1866, when he regular the regular post of Atlanta, which he brasheld until the Present time. General Ruger is thirty-four years of age, has a family, and is a resident of Wisconsin. Captaro chartes F. Rockwell, United States army, who is appointed to West Point Military Academy, where he graduated dues of Brattleboro. V. from which he has held until the present time. General Ruger is the try-four years of age, has a family, and is a resident of Wisconsin. Captaro chartes F. Rockwell, Crited from which place he was appointed to West Point Military Academy, where he graduated June 11, 1963. Immediately after graduation he was assigned to duty in the Ordenance corps and ordered to the field, where he remained until the close of the war. He was brevetted captain "for faithful and megitorious conduct," In organism the military duriest under the reconstruction acts of Congress, and appointing general officers thereto, Captain Rockwell was assigned to duty in the Third District as Chief of Ordenance, where he has remained until ordered to the duty or acting State Treasurer. He is a young man, about thirty-seven, and has wen a fine standing in the army by his stituntion to duty, his faithfulness wherever assigned, and his prompt obedience to orders. We are condens that in the post to which he is now assigned he will act his such a manager as to accure the oppopulation of all who will be affected by the manager in which he will discharge the duties of a collective passing and chainming the qualities, which coming any its him for the office.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SATURDAY, Jan. 18-6 P. M. Spaculation on the Stock Exchange was rather quest to-day, but towards the close there were signs of anima-tion and the ruliway share narried had an advancing endency, while the probabilities are that next week will witness renewed activity. Maney was offered in excess of the requirements of brokers at eix per cent, and the large houses were enabled to beyon at five, but, pevertheless, the private bankers asked leven per cent for small and moderate amounts on mixes collaterals. The flow of currency from the West and be interior The flow of currency from the West and he interior generally is adding largely to the volume of loannible funds at this centre, and the indications are favorable to a plathora of capital. The demand for first class discounts is light and freely met by the banks, while the best grade of inercantile paper passes at 7 a 7½ per cent on the street. The case of Fisk & Beiden against the director of the Chicago and Rock Island Company came up this morning before Judge Cardozo, at the Supreme Court, Chambers, on an application to attach defendant for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions put in the reference. The court adjourned the further hearing of the motion until Wednesday next,

It is stated that General Logan will introduce a reso

lution in the House of Representatives on Menday requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate any information in his possession concerning loans by any national banks in this city to any one person in excess of one-tenth of the capital of such banks (the limit imposed by section twentynine of the National Currency act) upon railway o mining stocks at fictitious values, and whether he has information that any officers of such banks are engaged in speculative operations in such stocks which involve the capital and credit of their respective institutions. This resolution has probably been suggested by the City Dank defaication, which is reported to have had its origin in stock speculations; but although it may lead to an examination of the banks, it will fail to accomplish anything. If any bank has lent more than a tenth part of its capital to any one person it is an easy matter in Wall street for the borrower to get some other person to divide the team; but as a rule the banks of this city have purmed a cautione policy with regard to collaterals in granting toans, and mining stocks have always been decimed as such, with the exception of Cumberland and Quicksilver to very moderate amounts. That some bank officers may have abused their position by lending without sufficient security is not impossible, but these instances are likely to prove

tess not uncommon.

The earnings of nearly all the railways continue to be on a larger scale than they were a year ago, which is saying much, considering the depression which has prevalled in trade for many months past. Thus those of the Michigan Southern in the second week of the present month augregated \$83,700, against \$70,136 for the corresponding week last year, and the earn ngs of the Erie in December last were slightly larger than those for the same month in 1866—namely, \$531. The average earnings of all the roads last year were in excess of those of 1866, and the increase this year promises to

be still greater.

The gold market has been meady and quiet in the absence of disturbing rumors from Washington, and the extreme range was from 13814 to 13814, with the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the board at 19835, following which the latest quotation was 1885. a 125%. Cash gold was in superabundant supply and loans were made mainly at 5 a 8 per cent per annum for carying. The gross clearings amounted to rency balances to \$3 279,359. There was no shipment of specie reported by the steamers sailing to-day, and the export for the week from the port has been unimportant. The coin disbursements of the Sub-Transury for the first five days of the week aggregated \$2,566,800, of which

\$2,008,000 was for interest, and \$650,800 in redemption The daily range of the market during the week

follows:-Monday Tuesday 142% Wednesday 137% Thursday 140% Friday 130% Saturday 156% Government securities were strong, and the advance

of the loan of 1847.

in five-twenties to 72 in London caused bonds of the issues of 1862 and 1865 to sympathize actively. There was a good investment demand at the counters of the dealers, but the speculative transactions were limited. At the close prices were about 1/4 a 3/4 higher than at the same time yesterday, namely:-Registered, 1881, 110 a 110%; coupen, 1881, 110 a 110%; 5-20's, registered, 1862, 116½ a 116½; 5-20's, coupon, 1862, 199½ a 110½; do., 1864, 197½ a 107½; do., 1865, January and July, 195½ a 105%; do., 1867, 105% a 106; 10-40's, registered. 102% a 102%; 10-40's, coupon, 102% a 102%; gol ton, blonde blue silk trimmed with silver lace, le militaire; hair en masse; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Eccles, Canada, brunette garnet silk, La August do., 116% a 116%; September do., 116% a 116%; September do., 116%

116%; October do., 115% a 116. The statement of the associated banks for the we ending to-day is again very favorable, and its figu took the street by surprise, the extremely heavy crease in deposits having been unexpected after steady and large augmentation shown for several wee past. The legal tender notes have increased \$2,402,12 the deposits \$11,052,618, the loans \$2,863,205 and a specie \$3,969,011, while the circulation has decree \$23.131. The totals of the present and tast prov

\$23,131. The totals of the present statements are as subjoined:

January 11.

Loans. \$253,170,723

Specie. 19,222,856

Circulation 34,094,137

Deposits. 194,835,525

Legal tenders. 63,733,116 January \$256, 033 28, 191 34,071 205, 838 66, 155

At the commencement of business the stock mari was dull but steady, and at the early session of the o board Eriesold at 74%, New York Central at 123% Michigan Southern at 8754. At the first regular b which was weak and declined to 97 in consequence the report that the Pacific Mail Company, from the di income, will pass its next dividend. Reading closed higher than at the same time yesterday, Erie 14, Cle land and Pittaburg 36, Rock Island 36, Milwaukee e St. Paul 36, Pacific Mail 136, Canton 136, Western Un St. Paul 34, Pacific Mail 134, Canton 136, Western University of the Covernment securities were firm. Copon five-twenties of 1862 closed 34 higher, issue of 1863, new issue of 1865 34, news issue of 1867 35, coupon to forties 34, seven-thirties (second series) 34. Tenness sixes, new, declined 34, while Missouri sixes advance 34. At the open board at one o'clock the mark continued dull and prices were alightly low New York Control sold at 123%; Eric, 74%; Michi-Southern, 87; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 94%; a 94%; Rook Island, 96%; Northwestern, 69%; do. preferred, 72%; Fort Wayne, 100%; Pacific Mail, 197% a 108%. At the second regular board there was no material enange in prices, and the volume of business was light. New York Central closed & higher than at the first regular board, Reading &, Cleveland and Pittsburg &, Pacific Mail 1. Northwestern was 16 lower, do. pre-

forred %, Quicksilver %.
At the open board at half-past three the market was at the open board at mair past three the statement was stronger, and after the bank statement was made known by one of the members there was more shimation in the dealings. The transactions in governments were large at 74% a 75 (sates 6,300 shares). Michigan Southern solv as 57%, New York Central at 123%, Rock Island at 95%, New York Central at 123%, Rock Island at 95%, Northwestern at 61% and Cleveland and Pittsburr at 94%. During the remainder of the afternoon there was an improved demand for the leading railway st ares, and at the close (abortly before six o'clock) the market was strong at the subjoined quotations:—Ne / York Central 123% a 123%; Erie 74% a 75; Reading, 93% a 93%; Michigan Southern, 87%; a 87%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94% a 94%; Rock Island, 96% 4 96%; Port Wayne, 100% a 100%; Northwestern, 61% a 61%; do. preferred, 72% a 73; Pacific Maif, 100% a 100%; Western Union Telegraph, 37% a 37%; Unio and Mississippi certificates, 30% a 31. Canton, 54% a 14%.

The foreign exchange market was inactive as usual on Saturday and quotations were reminally unchanged. Bankers' bills on England at Sixtydays were quoted at

100% a 100%; at three days, 1% a 110%; commercial bills, 105% a 100%; bills on Price at stary days, 5.16% a 5.13%; at three days, 5.17% a 5.11%.

Mr. Jo'an J. Clico has recently written a letter to a member of the Senate embodying his views of the bill for Yunding the national debt and for the conversion of for inding the national debt and for the conversion of the notes of the Ualted States, which was reported by fac Finance Committee of the Senate a few weeks ago, and which is is proposed to bring up at some fature day. We have already criticised and condemned this bill, the passage of which, at least in its present form, by Congress is highly improbable, but the sparce from which is

emanated has drawn attention to a and its ultimate fate is regarded with interest, especially by those who are large holders of government securities, Mr. Clace

The committee propose to fund the debt over again. The debt, with the acception of a small amount, is already funded, mostly in dwo twenty boats. By the first of next August almost all of it will be funded in these and other long bonds, except that part of the debt which is in legal tender notes. The Secretary of the Treasury has been for two years autions to carry out the present process of funding, and it is now nearly complete. Just before it is complete the committee propose to do this work all over again. I can see no possible good to result from this to any one, except to those who are to make commissions out of the exchange of old bonds for new ones. Parment of the exchange of old bonds for new ones. Parment of the exchange of fulteen years to come. It appears to ma, therefore, that no further funding process is necessary, and that that part of the subject is better left alone. There was a time when, with great advantage to the credit of the Treasury, the seven-thirty notes and other abort obligations might have been funded into something else time gold bearing bonds, but this opportunity has been lost. The clause in the Senate bill providing that the Treasurer of the United States shall deduct from the semi-

curer of the United States shall deduct from the semiannual interest payments on the bonds one sixth of the tion of their being entirely exempted from all State and

marks:

The proposal to exempt the holders of the new bonds from the income tax to the caserar government, to which all bondholders are now subject, I am aware, makes the new bonds a little better than a five per cest security, to far as our own citizens are concerned; but if doubt the wisdom of such an exemption. The jealousy excited by it will not be allayed by the proposed distribution of money among the State governments. I doubt also the wisdom of making the State governments in any way pensioners upon the freasury.

With respect to the provision the bill makes for a foreign loss, with the interest and principal savable abroad

eign loas, with the interest and principal payable abroad

With respent to the provision the bill makes for a forsign loas, with the interest and principal payable abroad
in foreign colt, he very properly observes:—

It seems to ne quite useless, in these days of steamers
and electric tengraph, to make any special or separate
provision for such of our bonds as may be held abroad.
The quantity helt abroad is a shifting, not a fixed quantity. Every steamer takes bonds out, and every steamer
brings some back. If you make better provision for
those now held shread than for those held here bonds
will be sent abroad to be converted; if you make worse
provision for them, bonds held abroad will be sent
bither to be converted. Bonds registered here can be
sold in Europe; so that the provision to avoid a drain
upon our market by the sale of our securities here, in
case of a panic, world amount to nothing. A New
Forker will buy a bond the interest of which is payable
in London or Frankfort, if it is cheap, just as readily as
a resident of Europe will buy a bond the interest of
which is payable hers. There is no more danger from
our government bonds coming back from Europe thas
from Eric Railroad bonds or other private securities
counting back. Both can be sent hither and sold for
gold. The Eric Railroad bonds will not come back so long as the holders of them believe them to be good;
our government, and, to this, I regret to nay, the resport
of the committee does not tend; nor will their bill, if
passed into a law. To improve the credit of the government, and, to this, I regret to nay, the resport
of the committee does not tend; nor will their bill, if
passed into a law. To improve the credit of the government, and, to the passed the complete restoration of payment of all governments
financial policy—one which the world will see is wise,
and which it will see its sure to lead, sooner or later, to
complete restoration of payment of all governments
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and which it will see its sure to lead, sooner or later, to
complete restorat

Traders' Bank, held on the 15th inst., James Buell was re-elected President and Russell Sage was re-elected Vice President.

aud	Sub-Tron	mry in this t	ity have been as	tollows
	Ch	storn House	Sub-Tre	Mury.
	10: 01/20	Receipts.	Payments.	Receip's.
Jan.	33	\$252,379	\$2,555,784	\$3,628,19
Jan.	14	270,579	1,571,319	1,692,671
Jan.	16	256,779	1,895 863	2,470,501
Jan.	16	289,634	3,889,049	3,833,150
Jan.	11	190.539	753,207	2,043,878
Jan.	13	272,000	1,967,078	4,871,898
Bal.	in Bub-Ti	1,541,912 messury mon	\$12.122,300 raing of Jan. 13.	\$18,437,116 97,825,078
	tat	onto during	the week	\$116,262,198 12,122,806
Incr	оции		ening	7,342,374
		AND CONTRACTOR OF	were sold at auc	rion Laurescon
THE C	Prince of a	encutames.		

of 1874. 1,650 Great Western Starine Ins. Co. Scrip

20 People's Bank
30 Hope Fire Ing. Co., new stock
8 Beckman Fire Ins. Co.
20 Corn Exchange Ins. Co.
50 North River Ins. Co.
50 Totedo, Wabash and Western FR. Co.
50 North River Bank

	40 Howard ins. to
	SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
	Saturday, Jas. 18-10:15 A. M.
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in-	6 VOO 119 A.W.) C. 16A N. 10A36 VO. 40
he	4000 do
ks	1000 do small 1061 , 00 Atlantic Mail SS Co 90
25,	16000 do. 12 o dock 1051, 100 do 91 50000US6*s.5-20,c.*62,30d 1043, 260 do 95
1200	15000 do. 12 o clock 1055 100 do. 95 50000US6*s,5-20,c,*81,30d 1075, 200 do. 95 50000 do. 50 1005, 200 do. 97
he	
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	500 do12 o'clock 110 100 do
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18,	Savere 1752 Str. 5, 20. A. 165 TOBLE TOO Advent Exercise 78
867	155000 do 12 o'clock 1004 50 NY Central RR 123
006	41000 U2-5-30,0, 87, n.m. 130 3 am do
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WOOD IN	10000 N Gar 8's, new 50
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ri -	1000 Cinorgia 7'8 81 200 do
ite	COM AR & Terre H PC. 60 SOU Chie & NW RR 61
00000	2:00 Gt West lat '9 '85 83 100 Chie & NW pref 72
X	26 and Clave & Pitts Air on 74 80 Cley, Col & Cin RR. 10t
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on	10 Cen Nationa Hank 108 400 do
u-	10 Ocean Banki 101 100 do 100
65	T Deale of Catmarea 115 100 Chie & Altrin Els. 136
m-	200 Erfs RR
	100 do, 2 rail, 530 75 1290 do
100	100 Canton Ca 510 585 700 do 2d call 50
ed	300 do 53% 200 do
100	300 do 2d call 534 200 do 580 34 100 do 2d call 544 150 Ohio & Miss pref 70 60 Quicks pe Mining. 26 60 do 70
	100 Quickst per Mining. 26 50 do 70
er.	Half-past Two o'Clock P. M.

. A NOVEL WHISKEY FRAUD.

Early this morning a policeman arrested what appeared to be a negro drawing a wagon containing a amail still. It was soon discovered that the prisoned was a white man; and the lampblack being removed he proved to be George Warren, of Groendyndt, dispute case notoriety. The still has been in lilieit operations a house in the west division, from which, the attention of government efficers has been directed by a placar of smallpox on the door.

A BREACH IN THE ONIO DEMOCRACY.

(From the Evening Telegram of yesterdsy.)
Ciscussary, Jan. 18, 1868.
The Dayton Empire, Vallandigham's organ, threnise to the from the regular democratic party.

DEATH OF A CHATRARHAN.—The Hamilton Telegraph amounces the death at Darrtown, Butler county, Onlow the 10th inst, of Mrs. Nancy Cooley, at the age of 108 years and 17 days. She was born in Virginia in December, 1739, and emigrated to Kentucky while still young. She married there William Cooley, when had been a revolutionary soldier. They removed to Ohlo when it was a wilderness, settling upon the banks of Four Mile Creek. Here humband, who was familiarly known as "Usuda Miley Cooley," was never known to owe a man a collar, hever allowed any one to become indettent to him and would not receive paper money for any of the projects of his farm. His wife, who long sarvived him, reambled him in the fact that \$10 never contracted a debt. Mrs. Cooley received a pension during her life on account the hor neventure's not the favorbidion. She leaves no descendants, and it is not known that she had any retained in the farm of the state of the projects of the projects of the projects of the farm. His wife, who long sarvived him, reambled him in the fact that \$10 never contracted a debt. Mrs.